ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Alsace, one of the most fertile and productive separtments of France, is separated from the Grand-Duchy of Baden by the river Rhine; its southern boundary is the cauton of Basle in Switzerland, while toward the north it borders on Rhenish Bayaria. It has belonged to the German Empire since 870, and formed part of the Duchy of Sunbla from 900 to 1258. The French have divided it into two departments, the "Bas-Rhin' with Strasbourg and the "Haut-thin" with Colmar as capitals.

The Lormine (Lothringer) is situated between the

"Campague" and Alsace, and extends toward the north to the Grand-Ducity of Baxenburg and to the Prussian Rhenish provinces, in the south to the "Franche-Com It is divided into four departments—those of the Meurthe, the Vosges, the Moseile, and the Meuse.

The conquests of France during the last two centuries and the cooperation and assistance of Germans themlves, succeeded in alienating Alsace from the German Eurphre. The Austrian possessions (285 communities, with a population, at the present time, of over 227,000) were ceded to France by the Westphalian treaty of peace at the end of the thirty-years' war (1648); the free cities in that part of the German Empire (159 communities, with 226,000 inhabitants) were forced into submission to French : ule by the co-called Remaions; while the Repubthe of Strasbourg and the bishop with his extensive do-mains (160 communities, with 252,000 inhabitants) volumplaced themselves under the protection of the French kings. Through the acquisition of Lorraine and the transfer of a few German principalities in the Alsation province to France, 42 communities with 47,000 inhabitants were absorbed during the eighteenth century, while the rest of the country, comprising several German principalities and the Republic of Mühlhouse (230 communities with 239,000 inhabitants) followed during the time of the French Revolution. Nevertheless, and although in possession of the country long before the present and even anterior to the preceding generation, the French Government has found all its oppressive measures to secure the introduction and the predomi ance of the French language among the German population of these departments to be ineffective, and aff its efforts toward extinguishing the German idiom have proved futile. Previous to the Revolution the nationality nd origin of the people had never been questioned, nay, the employés and officers of the Government were compelled to make themselves familiar with the lauguage of the country, which was then still spoken the courts of justice and taught in the schools of these departments. With the ontbreak of the revolution of 1789, however, the plan to Franconize the people was conceived, and the severest measures were immediately resorted to in order to effice all traces of the language and of the origin and national ity of the inhabitants. The instruction in German, hith erto allowed and authorized, was abandoned and forindden, the men of the revolution look ingupon the diversity of language as an inheritance and an emanation of feudalism. Since the revolution of 1848 and during the Second Empire up to the present day, the French Govern ment has added to the weight of the oppressive burden new restrictive and prohibitory measures. The German names of the cities and their streets, of the rivers, hills and valleys are no longer recognized, but are either Franconized in a most absurd manner, or replaced by entirely new French denominations, which sound strange to the ear of the people, and to the use of which they have not become accustomed even to this day. Travelers through these parts, in traversing the interior of the country, will on find out to their great annoyance, that, when asking for information as to the direction they have to take in order to reach a given place, they will, in nine cases out of ten, not be understood by the peasantry; while, even in the cities, many people entirely ignore the French names of the streets, although they may be seen on the walls of every corner house and on the street lanterns; on the other hand they all know the old German names by heart. In cities like Mühlhouse and Strasbourg, the presence of numerous French officials and of whole regiments of French soldiers, drafted in the exclusive French nees of the Empire, has no doubt exercised a material influence upon the language of the people, inasmuch as all traders and retail dealers see the advantage to be derived from the knowledge of the French language-the only one they can make use of in their intercourse with these classes. But, observing these same people at home, around the domestic hearth, or in their social intercourse with those who spring from the same root, one is astonished to hear the French idiom re placed by either the German patois, the Allemanic idlem, or, as is the case among the higher and better educated classes of citizens, by the pure German language, This is indeed significant, and goes far to prove that all the restrictive and prohibitory measures have been abortive. The fact that the people, almost without exception, make use of the language of their ancestors, as soon as they find themselves free from external pressure, cluci-dates, better than all official records on the subject, how deeply rooted is their attachment to their native language. And not only in the use of the language, but in the silent yet so eloquent observance of the customs, man-ner of life, and the cherished habits of their forefathers to which they cling with a kind of religious tenacity-do they show that they are still Germans at heart, just as

much, perhaps, as they were a century ago. Even the commanding dictates of fashion, which so attentively listened to in almost every nook and corner of the civilized world, are received here with distrust. One of the measures resorted to by the present Emperor of the French, in his endeavors to make the nation which he rules a unit, consists of the immediate transfer of all the young men drafted from this part of the country either to Parls, or to some far-distant de partment or French colony. This is calculated to estrange the growing male generation from all home influence, and to make them oblivious of the language and habits of their parents. The success of the measure has so far been very doubtful at best, and it is indeed surprising that a man as sbrewd and intelligent as Louis Napoleon, who has lived the best and probably the happiest part of his life in the heart of Germany, should not have become better acquainted with the characteristic German stabbornness, and know the futility of the polley to which he so strictly adheres. His entire education is essentially German; he is not only perfectly familiar with the last guage, but is known to be exceedingly well-informed in their great poets and writers. Nevertheless, it is un dly true that the systematic war of annihilation against all that is characteristically German in the peo blind fury as of late, and that it finds no parallel in French history, unless it be the formal war against the German nationality of the population of Lorraine, toward

the middle of the eighteenth century. What the present Government has attained, does not, most assuredly, redound to its-credit. For instance: It is an irrefutable fact, although it is not generally known either in Germany or Alsace, that in the great majority of the school districts the pupils are dismissed withou having learned to read or write a word in their mother language, and after having received but a very indiffer ent instruction in French. It becomes painfully evident that Government, fully aware of the superior intelligence and better education of the German population of Alsace as compared with the generality of the French people, and especially the French peasantry throughout the Empire, has conceived the plan to reduce the former to the same level of instruction and education with the country people in the Vendée, the Auvergne, &c., known to be the most bigoted, superstitious, and ignorant people on the European confinent. The disastrous consequences of such a measure, although not immediately perceived and but dimly seen, are still instinctively felt by the bulk of the people, while in those circles of society where mental culture is still diligently nourished and flourish ing, its far-reaching and perulcious bearing is only too well understood by the Government. One of the most eminent clergymen in Alsace, in speaking of the increase of vice and the gradual demoralization spreading amon. the people, attributes them in the main to the hostile position assumed by the Government against the lan guage of the country, and comes to the logical conclusion "this war against the German idiom is a direct and most despicable attack upon the religion, the morals, and the civilization of Alsace."

An eminent writer and statesman, who has but re cently had occasion to sojourn among and observe the

Germans throughout Alsace, very pertinently remarks "The system of gradual suppression of the German language to the benefit and for the exclusive introduction of the French, has evidently created a morbid feeling of diagust among all classes of the population; yea, it is not even approved of by that portion of the French who, having come hither from other parts of the empire many years ago, have settled in the midst of the Germans here, and, while abstaining from almost all intercourse during the first years after their arrival, have gradually become acquainted with and have been reluctantly forced to acknowledge the honesty, integrity, and sterling qualities of their German neighbors."

In the beginning of this century the renowned warrior, poet, and patriot, Schenkendorf, while standing on the citadel of his castle, looked over into Alsace, into the old Allemanic country, stretching from near the limits of the German Black Forest up to the foot of the Vosges mountains, and exclaimed : "But there near the Vosges lies a lost jewel ; let us recover it, and thus save German bloo lost jewel; let us recover it, and thus save German blood from hell's oppression." This enthusiastic and patriotic outcry of the German poet found no echo in the hearts of the diplomats and German sovereigns, who afterward became parties to and signed the first and second

treaties of peace of Paris. Here a favorable occasion was presented for a re-adjustment of the boundary lines between Germany and France, for the release from foreign rule of over thirteen hundred thousand Germans, and for the recovery of a fertile and well-cultivated country, extending over an area of about 5,000 square miles. But in spite of the admonitions of the celebrated distances and statistician, Hoffmann, they let the occastatesman and statistician, Hoffmann, they let the occasion pass by. Since then, the want of unity and the impossibility of bringing all the sub-divisions of Germany into harmonious and combined action, precluded all idea of realizing the hopes of the Germans for the recovery of

these provinces. Since the year 1866, however, affairs in Germany have materially changed, the formation of the North-German Confederation and its treaties of alliance with the gov ernments of the South-German States forming a nucleus for the final unity of the German nation, and the reestab lishment of the German Empire one and undivided.

Some interesting remarks on the feeling of the Alsatians were made shortly before the outbreak of the war, in a German Democratic newspaper, established in Mühlhouse, in Alsace, in March, 1870, under the title, The Sovereign Elector, and with the motio, "Help yourselves." The paper is thoroughly German, and breathes genuine German sentiment. In the prospectus The Sovereign Elector answers the question, "Why publish a new paper in the German language!" in the following curf and pertinent way: "Simply for the reason that the majority, yes, the overwhelming majority of the Alsacian people are German in thought, in feeling, in language, and in haldt. They are taught the lessons of Christianity in that idiom, and do all they can not to become oblivious of it. We know that many of us have been instructed to speak, read, and write French, and that is undoubtedly very flue; but the same citizens, who are fully familiar with and conversant in French, will not cease to think, feel, and speak German. And that is why, we come to them in the language of their mothers, in the language of their infancy, the same in which they educate and cherish their children; the language of love to their wives and consolation to their dying parents."

To show the extent of the territory of the German language in Alsace and Lorraine, we have recourse excellent and interesting statistical work written by Mr. Richard Bockh, from which we have already obtained much valuable information. The book has been published in Berlin this year under the title, "Der Deutschen Volkszahl und Sprachgebigt in den europäischen Staaten." (The numerical strength of the German people and the territory of their language in European States.) It gives the following figures concerning the territory of the German language : In the Department Eas-Rhin the entire population is computed accorthe census of December 31, 1861, at 577,574 inhabitants, 571,604, in 532 communities; were Germans. In the Depart ment Haut-Rhin there lived 515,802 thhabitants, of which 536,443, in 359 communities, were Germans. In the Departments Mourthe and Vosges were found in 174 com-munities 10,573 Germans, or a total of 180 communi-ties and 844,128 inhabitants, and in the Department of Meselle, in 344 communities, there were 250.118 Germans, or an aggregate population of 446,457 inhabitants. To sum up: Out of a total population in the five Departnents of 2,383,961 inhabitants 1,359,158 were Germans.

In conclusion we translate the following from a letter, recently addressed by one of the greatest German writers, Fanny Lewald, to The New-York Staats-Zeilung: "When I now think of our last year's sojourn in Alsace the remembrance of life over there affects me deeply We were on a visit at a parsonage in a small country town about six hours' walk from Strasbourg; and if we had been surprised to find the working classes in that city almost exclusively German, and the character of the city thoroughly German in every respect-how much more was this the case here.

"Alsace is beautiful, very beautiful, with its vine-clad hills stretching far down to the Vosges Mountains. It was in Autumn; clusters of luscions ripe grapes hung on all sides, while the corn had all long been harvested. Often have I wandered through the fields and vineyards with our friends during the warm noon-day hours. whosever came along our way-women going to market, cartmen with their vehicles, old people carrying brushod, or an old trades-Jew-they all spoke German, although often not the purest dialect. In the Protestant parsonages it was spoken so much the better, in all its urity; and the old Protestant clergymen were all thoroughly German in heart and feeling. Among the ounger clergymen we found more inclination toward the 'grande nation,' it is true, and I was told that their children did not, frequently, either speak or understand

"In those times the liberal-minded pursons in Alsace had to struggle against aggressions from fanatics, and confront the advocates of prejudice and darkness, and I was delighted to see the ancient Protestant spirit man fest itself in these venerable gentlemen. Well, they have now an occasion to make front against another delusion-to rise as the Scotch Freemason Lodge in Paris does-against the egotism of him who incites two civil-tzed nations to deadly combat that he may steep his throne in torrents of blood-a throne built up through

perjury and treason. "The Rhine is not the natural frontier between France and German; the mountain range of the Vosges marks the separation. This we have plainly seen every day in Alsace, for not the Rhine, but the Vosges Mountains form the actual limit or boundary of the territory of the German language, and it is to be hoped that the renowned man song-the Strasbourg where Herder and Goethe once studied-may again, at no distant day, become a nursery of German culture and civilization,"

NOTES ON THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The steeple-chase horse Colonel, recently presented to the King of Prussin, was purchased a few months ago in England for \$13,000, gold. The French funded debt in the sixteen years

from 1852 to 1868 was more than doubled. In 1852 it was \$1,106,235,000; in 1868 it was \$2,766,340,000. France will have by the 1st of November,

2,200,000 Chassepots in store. The production has never slackened for a moment. In July, 20,000 per week were manufactured; in August the number will reach 47,000; in September, 52,000, and in October, 60,000.

The Count de Gasparin, of American fame, has in the form of a letter addressed to the Journal des Débats, published a brochure, entitled " Declaration de

Figare is publishing Louis Blane's "History of the French Revolution," in consequence of the su passing interest at the present moment of his account of the invasion of France by the Prussians in 1792. This paper considers that no historian has described that event with greater truth, authority, and accuracy than

The troops now under arms in Switzerland are 42 battalions and five half battalions of infantry, 30 companies of riflemen, 15 squadrons of dragoons and guides, 11 batteries of artillery, six companies of artillery and baggage train, and three companies of sappers and miners. If complete, these corps ought to amount to 50,000 men; but it is stated that there are not actually more than 25,000 men under arms.

Among the vessels now building at Chatham, England, the principal efforts are devoted to the comple ion of the armor-clad turret-ship Glatton, 2 guns, 2,709 tuns, 500 horse power, in order that she may be floated tims, 500 horse power, in order that she hay be housed out of the dock by the earliest possible date. The Glat-ton is by far the most powerful of any of the iron-clad-vessels hitherto built at that dock-yard from the designs of the late Chief Constructor of the Navy, her armor-plating being of a thickness never before attempted to be affixed to the sides of an iron ship.

The Prussians and French have now been Schiling at different intervals for nearly two centuries The following is believed to be a correct statement of the principal battles fought and the victors, except where

the c	combat was indecisive:	
	PRUSSIAN	VICTORIES.
1706.	Turin	Prussians and Austrians.
1700	Malalagnatics	Dengaiana English and An
1757.	Rossbach	Prussians. (trian
1758.	Crefeld	Prussians.
1750.	Minden	Prusslans.
1813	Grossbeeren	Prussians.
1818.	Dennewitz	Prussians.
1813	Katzbach	Prusslans.
1813.	Katzbach Hagelsberg	Prussians. (trian
1813.	Kulm	Prussians, Russians and Au
1813.	Wartenburg	Prussians.
1813.	Leipzig	Prussians and Allies.
1914	Brienne (la Ratherie)	Prosians
1614	Laon	Properate and Allies
1014	Craoum	Denselans and Allies
	Arcis sur Aube	
1014,	Montmartre	English and Prussians.
Into,	Wavre	English and Fruseinus.
		English and Prussians.
rere,		
	FRENCH V	
1792,	Valmy	Prussians and Ames.
1806,	Jena and Auerstadt	Prussiaus.
1.807,	Friedland	Prussians and Russians. Prussians and Russians.
1813,	Lutzen	Prussians and Russians.
1814,	Montmirail	Prussians.
1814,	Monterou	Prussians and Allies.
	UNDECIDE	D BATTLES.
		Prussians and Russians.
1813.	Bautzen	Prussians and Russians.

......Prussians and Russians. Of the three armies of operation, the Crown Prince of Prussis takes the command of that of the south, with Gen. Von Blumenthal as the chief of his staff.
The same officer held that position in the campaign of 1866. Gen. Von Steinmetz, with Gen. Von Sperling as his chief of staff, and Prince Frederick Charles, with Gol. Von Stekle in the same capacity, command the two others, of which the latter occupies the more northerly

position. The defense of the coast has been entrusted to Gen. Vogel Von Falkenstein. The commands of the 13 army corps have been distributed as follows: The Guards, Prince August of Würtemburg; No. 1, Gen. Von Manteuffel; No. 2, Gen. Von Fransecki; No. 3, Gen. Von Alvensleben II.; No. 5, Gen. Von Hensleben I.; No. 5, Gen. Von Kirehbach; No. 6, Gen. Von Tuempling; No. 7, Gen. Von Zastrow; No. 8, Gen. Von Geeben; No. 5, Gen. Von Manstein; No. 16, Gen. Von Geeben; No. 6, Gen. Von Hose, and No. 12, the Crown Prince of Saxony. It is hardly necessary to add that Gen. Von Moilke, as chief of the general staff, has far more important functions than those of any particular command.

WAR POETRY. 4 OT 51Z

THE FRENCH-NATIONAL SONG. Not one of the least important changes which the present war has given rise to is the remarkshie recoguition by Napoleon III. of the celebrated French revolutionary hymn, popularly known as the "Marseillaise." Hitherto the inspired melody of the young French ar-tillery officer, Rouget de l'Isle, has been under the ban of the Imperial Police; but now the Emperor, finding his dynasty imperited, publicly recognizes the song, which only a few months ago made Paris rescho as a token of discontent and riot. Although no correct idea can be given in English of the beauty of the song in the original,

the following is a masterly translation: Come, children of your country, come,

New glory dawns upon the world. Our tyrants rushing to their down. Their bloody standard have unfurt'd; Already on our plains we hear The murmurs of a savage horde;

They threaten with the murderous sword Your comrades and your children dear. Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land.

Those banded serfs-what would they have, By tyrant kings together broug'it !

Whom are those fetters to enslave Which long ago their hands have wrought! You, Frenchmen, you, they would enchain; Doth not the thought your bosoms fire;

The ancient bondage they desire To force upon your necks again. Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand; March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land.

Those marshaled foreigners-shall they Make laws to reach the Freuchman's hearth ! shall hireling froops who fight for pay Sirike down our warriors to the earth !

God! Shall we bow beneath the weight Of bands that slavish fetters wear ! Shall ruthless despets once more dare To be the masters of our fate? Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand;

March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land. Then tremble, tyrants-traitors all-Ye, whom both friends and foes despise; On you shall retribution fail,

Your crimes shall gain a worthy prize, Each man opposes might to might And when our youthful beroes die,

Our France can well their place supply; We're soldiers all with you to light. Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand; March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land.

Yet, generous warriors, still ferbear To deal on all your vengeful blows;

A enjust their will they are our focs. But oh, those despots stain'd with blood, Those traiters leagued with base Bouillé, Who make their native land their prey :-Death to the savage tiger-brood!

Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand; March on-bis craven blood must fertilize the land. And when our glorious sires are dead, Their virtues we shall surely find

When on the self-same path we trend, And truck the fame they leave behind. s to survive them we desire Than to partake their noble grave;

The broud ambition we shall have To live for vengeance or expire. Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand; March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land.

Come, love of country, guide us now, Endow our vengeful arms with might; And, dearest liberty, do thou

Aid thy defenders in the fight. Unto our flags let victory. Called by thy stirring accents, haste;

And may thy dying foes at last Thy triumph and our glory see. Then up, and form your ranks, the hireling foe withstand March on-his craven blood must fertilize the land.

LE CHANT DU DEPART.

In the present European crisis prophets are aying that "History will repeat itself." Whether this he so or not, time will tell. One of the grand "indica-tions" which the prophets point to is the fact that the far-famed Marscillaise and the scarcely less famous Chant du Départ are again the war songs of the French people. The first is well known in our English, but not

This song was composed by Marie Joseph Chenier for the fete in celebration of the fall of the Bastile, 14th July, 1794. The recent victories of Hoche, and the enthusiasm of the people inspiring him, he produced a lyric which awakes a spirit of patriotism in the breast of even an imperial camp-follower. It is profaned and prostituted to-day, as Rochefort remarks, by being Bonapartist and imperial;" to-morrow it may be as he hopes, "Republican and seditious."

Subjoined is a close translation by Mr. Joseph J. C. Clarke, which will doubtless be read with interest.

LE CHANT DU DEPART.

A DEPUTY. Mid the loud strains of victory foes are confounded, For Liberty guides still our way, From the north to the south war's wild trumpet has

To arms! 'tis the hour of the fray. To arms: As the hour of the rays, of tremble, ye foes that are France's. Kings drunk upon blood, though ye rave, the sovereign people advances:
Then tyrants descend to the grave!

Chorus of Warriors:

The Republic awakes in her splendor,
She calls us to win, not to fly;

A Frenchman should live to defend her,
For her should he manfully die.

From the eyes of your mothers no weeping shall shame ye,
Far from us be all dastardly fears;
For our country should friumph when battle-lines
claim ye;
Let kings groun in sorrow and tears.
We filled you with life from our bosoms—
That life is no longer your own;
Your motherland asks its day-blossoms,
'Fore as she's your mother alone. 'Fore us she's your mother alone.

Chorus of Matrons: The Republic, etc. TWO OLD MEN.

Be your fathers' bright swords by the bravest dyed scarlet; Think of us but in war's bloody field:

Think of us but in war's bloody field:
Consecrate in the gore of a king or his variet,
The steel that we bless you to wield.
And back to our hearts bring in gladness
The sears and the triumphs you gain,
To close our lone eyes without sadness,
When tyrants are scattered and slain. Chorus of old men: The Republic, etc.

Oh. Barra! Vialla! we envy your glory, Still victors, though breathless you lie; For the coward lives not, though with years he grow who ary:
Who fall for the people ne'er die.
Brave boys, we would rival your deed-roll;
Twill guide us 'gainst tyranny then;
Republicans all swell the bead-roll,
While slaves are but infants 'mong men.

Chorus of boys: The Republic, etc. A BRIDE. To the fight, valiant husbands! Our feasts be each

battle; Go, warriors, worthy your vows! We shall wreathe you fair garlands; when cannons loud Our hands shall enlaurel your brows.
And if your boid conquering spirit.
The temple of memory share,
Our songs shall your glories inherit,
Our loins your avengers shall bear. Chorus of wices : The Republic, etc.

A MAIDEN. A MADEN.

We, the sisters of heroes, who at Hymen's alfaa Have ne'er been in loving knot bound; Let our soldiers not now in their duty-path failter, If brides 'mong our ranks would be found. But back let them come, brayely peerless, Respicadent in Freedom's full glow, And teach us their blood can all fearless For glorious Equality flow.

Chorus of maidens : The Republic, etc. THREE WARRIORS. God do we swear, on the blades of our sabers,

To fathers, to mothers, and wives,
To sisters, and sons, ne'er to cease in our labors
Till tyrants have ended their lives. In all places, in darkness consuming
Shall plunge we base royalty's face,
While France o'er the world sheds the blooming
Of liberty, honor and peace.

General chorus: The Republic awakes in her spiendor, She calls all to win, not in fly: A Frenchman should live to defend her, For her should he manfully die.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

GENERAL FEATURES.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The fifth annual National Labor Congress has now been in session two days, and I am not unfair in saying that so far the general feeling has been one of disappointment, both at the rather small attendance and the want of decided talent and ability displayed. Perhaps it would be more just to wait another day before making such a judgment final, and I hold it open for review. But so far as numbers present and local interest especially is concerned, the Congress is certainly not as marked a success as that of August, 1869, in Philadelphia. Certainly it is true that the woman suffrage agitators are not here to disturb, nor are there so many of the pronounced Trade Unionists of the narrow stripe either. There was a general expectation, here and elsewhere, among all who are either directly engaged in the movement, or watch it as students of social and economic effort do, that this session would be both numerously attended and prove of an animating and important character. I think, also, that political managers have had such an expectation, and, in consequence, have and are looking closely after the doings of the Labor Movement in this its na-tional representation. I do not see that they have great need for present alarm. It is claimed by some of the more earnest and thoughtful leaders in this body that its slow growth is a subject of congratulation rather than otherwise. One of the most intelligent stated to me, to-day, that he deemed the plane upon which politics at the present day was conducted as altogether too narrow to give tree scope and play for full discussion of the issue bound up, as he put it, in the labor reform, and that it would, therefore, be unwise as a matter of policy, and fatal to a fall consideration of these principles, for labor reformers to drive their movement too rapidly into the sphere of national politics. Those who think with him believe, at least hepe, that the present Congress is likely not only to hold back the political partisan tendency, always too marked in American agitations, until their broader ideas can be freely suprained, but also to really strengthen them in their efforts at disseminating the more radical, social, and economic views they advocate. I state this because it seems worthy of cons

NUMBERS AND CHARACTER OF DELEGATIONS. So far the delegates number about 90. Last year, if I am not mistaken, there were about 140 delegates that representation was by no means as equal as that now embraced. A large portion of the delegates at Philadelphia were from New-York and Pennsylvania. The city delegations were quite strong. This is not at all the case in Cincinnati, and, on the whole, the motives which create that fact are creditable to the workingmen here. am told that there is great strength in this city and country in the total labor organizations. Trade Uniouism is active and strong, and so is, or has been, the Labor party idea. But they have had such an extreme dose of Cary-i-m (Gen. Som), that the mass have kept somewhat aloof from the Congress, or the preliminary proceedings had for its receptions. I am told that this feeling is you ishing, and the Trade Unions especially are quite active n welcoming their representative men. On the other hand, New-York does not send anything like the delegation in numbers sent to the previous Congresses. Still the trades of the Empire State are represented by general delegates more and better, probably, than as formerly, by so many local organizations separate representation. Mr. W. J. Jessup, President of your State Workingmen's Assembly, which claims in its delegated character to represent 150,000 Unionists and 300 or more Unions, is here, actively participating. Alexander Troup is the representative of the State Labo Union, which claims to local unions-over 100 at least-within its jurisdiction Conrad Kuhn represents the 40 or 50 unions embraced within the German Arbeiter Union of your city. There within the German Arbeiter Union of your con-are representatives here from the representative Trade Councils of Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany—all having a large number of unions and associations under them. This consolidation of representation is a distinct feature of the present Congress. The delegates are from 18 States and the District of Columbia, the States being Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Nevada, California, and West Virginia. There are four ladies—two from Chicago, representing a cooperative movement, and two from chusetts, representing the Daughters of St. Crispins. There are at least 50 trade unions proper represented, some 20 local labor unions, beside the State unions referred to, five or six State and City Workingmen's Assemblies, with ten or twelve beneficiary trade societies. I think that, unlike the Philadelphia Congress, there are probably not more than a half-dozen bogus delegations—one of whom is a some-what notorious Washington lobbyist, busily occupying nimself in caucusing for the making a Presidential nomination on the part of the Congress-his client in this ease being Gov. Geary of Pennsylvania. Let me suggest that the Governor might well choose a more reputa ble attorney, and not allow an agent, if he be so, to insult common sense by such arguments as the one put forth to-day, which was that the Labor and Reform brother," as the revolutionists of 1794 named the party or parties must put in the field for 1872 a military peacefully from the White House. This industrious lobbyist pronounced himself an ass by the sentiment just as his Shakespearean prototype did so long ago by the pen. On this question of political action and nomination there promises to be an interesting fight in the Congress I shall speak of the features this presents, and will be likely to develop more at length, hereafter. The majority of the active delegates are the same men known as leaders in previous bodies. organizer of the Crispin Order, S. P. Cummings; and Charles McLean, also prominent in the Labor party, and President of the Plasterers' International Union, 7,000 or more strong. The New-York delegates, or the leading men, with the exception of Mr. Browning, who shows considerable force of character, have been named. Pennsylvania is rather slim in numbers, though as in the case of Mr. Wear (colored), one man represents the same organizations that a dozen did last year. The White Unions have sent a consolidated representation. Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri have the largest representations; California has three dele gates; at Philadelphia there was but one. Kansas has three, and last year none. So in some other localities. One misses the red-unionism of Blissard, Walsh, and others from your city, who made such a bitter conest last year over the admission of Miss Anthony. There was a little breeze of the same kind yesterday, but it had no force in it. This time, opposition to the recep-

tion of the women cooperators came from a woman, Mr Lane of Massachusetts, who has several times evinced onsiderable bigotry of spirit and sharpness of manner. But the Congress did not respond. To-day there was a very animated and acrimonious Langston, it

debate over a resolution to admit Prof. John M. Langston of the Howard University to the privileges of the floor. The attempt was made to give the rejection of the motion the air of color prejudice, but it was wholly unfair to do so. Mr. remembered, at the National Colored Labor last Winter, held in Washington, attacked the President of this Congress, Mr. Trevellick, and Messrs. Cumming and McLean, present then as delegates, as repudiationists and emissaries of the Demoeratic party. The fact was remembered and used against Mr. Langston to-day. One of the three colored delegates voted not to accord him the privilege wished for by his

TOPICS PROMINENT REPORE THE CONGRESS.

Mr. Trevellick's financial theories, as expounded in his annual report, are not likely to become the policy of this Congress without sturdy resistance. The colored delegates, with Messrs. Peters and Coffin of Washington, the California and Kansas delegations, will be likely to attack them. I find a conviction among many, who were urgent for last year's financial folly, that perhaps events are settling these questions more assuredly than all the windy doc-trinarism can do. I think that while their heresy will not be rejected it will be invited to take a back seat and dress in less pretentious garb.

The land grant, the transportation monopolies, as they express it, and the Coolie questions are the most prominent topics in the minds of the delegates here. On the first issue the platform and speeches will be extremely radical. No more land grants, and the reservation of all the remaining public domain to homestead purposes, will be their policy.

On the second the ideas embodied in the new Illinois

Constitution, with more radical ones in the same general direction, will be found to express the general opinion on Coolie question; the Congress will demand the most vigorous legislation as against im-ported labor, urging, however, that the penalties be aimed at those who bring and employ. There will be no declaration against voluntary Chinese immigration and probably none in its favor, even neg-atively. There is an extended report preparing by the Committee on this subject, which, from a brief glance I have had at the draft, I am inclined to be will really be an able document, writ-without passion, alming to express chiefly lieve

the economic and social class objection, but refraining altogether to assailing the Chinese as a race or nation. Cooperation will have a good share of the discussions It is very evident that there is a deeper and continually

growing interest on this subject. DEBATE ON THE CHINESE QUESTION. CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.-In the afternoon session of the Labor Congress, Mr. McGuire of Missouri subnitted a minority report on the President's address: declaring for free homesteads to every American citizen, which he cannot be deprived of by his own act or by Congress; free money, or a sufficiency of the money taken and furnished by the Government, without the interposition of banks. The report was laid on the table, The question recurred on the adoption of the majority

Mr. Troup of New-York opposed that portion of the report recommending the printing of 20,000 copies of the President's address, until means are provided to pay for the work. He was also opposed to that portion of the report against Chinese immigration. The distinction between importation and immigration must be clearly stated. Mr. Lanc of California was in favor of the report, and against both the importation and immigration of Chinese. Mr. McLean of Boston spoke against coolie importation or immigration. The Chinaman could never become a chizen of the United States like other immigrants, from his very nature. He would remain a heathen in spite of all Christian influence upon him. The majority report on the President's address, indersing it only so far as relates to the Chinese Question, was

then adopted.

Mrs. Lane of Boston submitted resolutions indorsing the action of the Labor Congress during the past year, demanding for her "toiling sisters" the same rate of wages that men receive, &c. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Delaney of California presented resolutions denouncing the coolic system, and asking for the abroca-gation of the treaty between the United States and China; also opposing taxation of tilled lands, and imposing taxation of all lands owned by monopolies and not cultivated. A number of other resolutions were offered and referred, when the Congress adjourned. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—A NEW POLITICAL PARTY PROPOSED—THE PLATFORM.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18 .- The Labor Congress

Ecrops.

Eighth: The public lands belong to the people and should not be sold to individuals, nor grainfed to corporations, but saved as a trust for the people, and granted free of cost to selliers in amounts only of 150 acres. A fasts. The treaty-making power has no sationity in the Constitution to dispose of the public lands without the joint sanction of the Senate and Home of Representatives.

DOES THE BIBLE SANCTION POLYGAMY?

DR. J. P. NEWMAN VERSUS BRIGHAM YOUNG. SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 10. - Last Spring. the Rev. J. P. Newman of the Metropolitan Method, ist Church, Washington, preached a sermon, in answer to a speech made by Wm. H. Hooper in the House. Mr. Newman, of course, took the ground that the Bible does not sanction polygamy. The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph, commenting on the discourse, said:

"The discourse is a lengthened argument to prove that the Bible does not sustain polygamy. It should have been delivered in the New Tabernacle, in this city, with 10,000 Mormons to listen to it, and then Orson Pratt, or some prominent Mormon, should have a hearing on the other side, and the people been allowed to decide."

Mr. Newman considered this as a challenge, and on his

arrival in Salt Lake City last Friday, he straightway offered to debate the question with Brigham Young in the Mormon Tabernacie. Brigham declined this offer, however, on the ground that he was not responsible for what appeared in the columns of The Sail Bake Telegraph. Late in the evening on Saturday, after arrangements had been made and it had been given out that Mr. Newman would preach on Sunday in the Hall of the Methodist

Mr. Newman preached in the Hall of the Methodist Mission three hours on Sunday afternoon, advancing and maintaining in support of his views the following propositions:

1. Marriage, as established by the Almighty in the time of man's innocence, was monogamous—the union in wed-lock of one man and one woman.

2. Polygamy is a violation of the institution of mar-riage, as originally established by God, and defined in

2. To a soriginally estate the second preted, that either ranceous.

5. The Scriptures positively condemn polygamy.

6. The practice of polygamy, as recorded in the Bible, is condemned by the facts in the case.

7. Prostitution has been and is more prevalent in polygamy in monogramic countries.

gamic than in monogamic countries.

8. Polygamy cannot be claimed as a civil right, protected by the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to all citizens religious liberty.

9. Polygamy does not tend to the perpetuity of the

9. Polygamy does not tella to the perfection mational life.

Next day the Church paper endeavored to create the impression that Mr. Newman dare not discuss the question with the Mormons, charging that he purposely delivered his lecture in a small hall, before a few hundred, instead of before thousands in the Tabernaele; that he never intended to discuss the question at all, but came to Utah with the lope of gaining notoriety on cheap terms. Upon this turn of the affair some of the Gentiles addressed a note to Mr. Newman asking whether this really was the case.

was the case.

To this Mr. Newman replied that he would send a challenge to Young, which he did. Young accepted, designating Orson Pratt or John Taylor to act in his stead in
the discussion. Mr. Newman answered that he had the discussion. Mr. Newman answered that he had challenged Brigham, not Pratt or Taylor, and that here

the discussion. Mr. Newman answered that he had challenged Brigham, not Pratt or Taylor, and that here he thought he might reasonably rest the matter; but if Mr. Pratt would take the affirmative, he was prepared to maintain the negative.

The following programme has been agreed upon: That the question discussed shall be, "Doos the Bible sanction Polygamy?" that Orson Pratt shall take the affirmative and Mr. Newman the negative; that there shall be a discussion on six successive evenings, in the Old Tabernacie; the affirmative to have the first, third, and fifth evenings, the negative to have the second, fourth, and sixth evenings; each session to continue not longer than one hour and a half; no report to be considered authentic unless signed by both parties and countersigned by the moderators, of whom there are to be three.

Everything was agreed upon when at the last moment the seconds on the Mormon side demanded that the debate should continue six evenings instead of five, the affirmative to speak on the first, third, and fifth, and negative on the second, fourth, and sixth. Mr. Newman's seconds consulted him, he agreed to the arrangement, and they were present at the appointed time to sign the stipulations, But instead of signing, as agreed, they presented a paper which they said was Prof. Pratt's ultimatum. This document demanded that the speakers should speak on the same day one hour each, the negative to follow the affirmative. Though this gives Dr. Newman the disadvantage of having to speak extempore against a prepared speech, he has accepted even these conditions, in the hope that the debate may now come of.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE MORMONS.

"F. D. C." of The Troy Times writes from Salit Lake City, of the Mormons and their leaders, as follows: "Brigham Young is a man of great power, as an organizer and a ruler. Elder Smith said, in reply to the question "What shall the Government do with the Indians?" Give them over to President Young, and give him \$100,000 per year, and he will take care of them, and there will never be any trouble." I do not doubt it at all. One of our indies thought Mr. Young looked like Washington. He is stout, and in full vigor of mind and body. The labor which he performs is immense. His own personal business is very great. He owns mills, factories, and ranchee, and cattle by the thousands. His domestic affairs must command much of his time, for he takes a fatherly interest in each one of his 40 children, and no man could fill his place except he reduced everything to a perfect science of system and order. Such is Brigham Young. His influence over his people is almost unlimited. In Salt Lake he is reverenced as the "Prophet, Priest, and King." His enemies say his reign is despotte, and the Mormons are slaves. The recruits to the faith are drawn from the poorer classes in Denmark, Wales, and England. At home they possess nothing but the inheritance of abject poverty. Brigham advances the money for their fare out here. When they arrive they are furnished with a piece of land, and aided to begin the world on their own account. The money and aid advanced is put into a note, which Brigham holds, and which the new comer is required to pay in yearly installments, which he is able to do, if he is industrious and enterprising. We saw thousands of homes of comfort, if not pienty. Tithes to the church are required, and from them the widows and orphans are supported, and from them the widows and orphans are supported, and from them the widows and orphans are supported, and from them the widows and orphans are supported, and from them the widows and orphans are supported, and from them the widows and orphan

it they return a part of their earnings. They are no more slaves than the thousands of operatives in the Eastern States who toll for support, and from whose labor others are profited. The amount of work these Mormons have done is astonishin. The investment for irrigation alone amounts to the handsome sum of \$125,000. Then there is the railroad, the public highways—on one of which we rode, and the driver with an eye to business othered to keep right on \$000 miles up to Heleng—the houses and barns, the fences, and the city wall, now crumbling down, eight miles long, built in early days to keep off the Indians, and the public buildings, beside the cuttivation of the land. They manufacture their own clothes, and aim to establish a seaton of home groundstates. dians, and the public buildings, beside the cultivation at the land. They manufacture their own clothes, and aim to establish a system of home production which shall make them independent of the outside world. The foundation to the Temple has already cost a million of dollars. It is 200 feet by 100, and when completed, which will soon be, its lofty spires—225 feet in hights—are to boark the Mormon's devotion and sacrifices to his faith.

DECLARATION OF PERE HYACINTHE UPON THE NEW DOGMA.

The Paris correspondent of The London

The Paris correspondent of The London Datly Recompt this gives the argument and spirit of recent letter by Pere Hyacinthe upon the degree of the first-tons predicateur commences with a consideration of the grounds upon which the Catholic world is summoned to secept the new dogma. Authority he says, is beyond doubt the peculiar principle which governs the Church; but for this very conson it is the more needful to distinguish nicely between mere seeming authority and the setual substance. In which class is the claim of the Vatican Council to be ranged? Has the assembly that commenced character which communicate of such a council is freedom. But this creatial quality, according to the argument of Fere Hynchathe, was wanting to the assembly which lately sat at Rome. The most consended and the most influential of its members opposed the proposition which was smally carried, and the world cannot an loreger ignors the absence of digatity, I will even say of gravity, with which the deposition receives which and the support of the composition, and its would have tolerated neither the composition, and its would have tolerated neither the composition, and their recognition of the Charch. The mission of a council is not to impress new articles of farth upon the bollewers, but to maintain and, in case of bereastly, to define the ancient creed. The bishops are but we knowses of that truth which has been believed from the first. "Quos supper, quod ablate, quad ab one ideas." If they over step their powers, the Church will not recognition at cless of its belief in the grothers work which they have accomplished. The listons are but we knowses of the their powers, the Church will not recognition with an truth which has been believed from the first. "Quos supper, quod ablate, quad ab one ideas, it is the clear they are they they are the powers, the Church will not recognition within anthority. Such crisis are not without precedent, and cles of its benef in the grottery work which they accomplished. This Council, increfore, remains variable they authority. Such crisicane not without proceeds the danger is not less now than in former times; if the words of Monseigneur Kentick, Bishop Louis, United States, are to be believed, the Char

CINGINATI, Aug. 18.—The Labor Congress met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Cummings of Massachusetts offered a resolution recommending the formation of an independent political party, to be known as the "National Labor Reform Party," for the protection by the ballot of the interests of the working people, and for the ballot of the interests of the working people, and for the appointment of a committee in each State to call a National Convention for organize such party, and spoke in support of the resolution. Mr. Lavine of Illinois made in an earnest appeal in favor of Mr. Cummings's resolution. He would admit that the Republicans had given away much land, but the same party had opened all the South to fite laboring classes. Mr. Troup of New-York said that experience had shown that the introduction of politics into trade timions had impaired their usefulness.

The Committee on Platform reported substantially as follows:

First: That laborers is all departments of useful today of the substantial well.

Fourth: The present greenback that are so t a full legal-tender hook be withsidews. and a currency based on the wash of the rations had accounted the ton more at the feature with the country. The burdens of the South to the substantial well.

Fourth: The present greenback that are so t a full legal-tender for delta public and private, convertible into more at the feature with the substantial of the country and the substantial parts of the substantial of the country and the substantial parts of the substantial parts of the substantial par

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Carlotta Le-

When the Olympic reopens next Monday evening, with the "Little Faust," Mr. Fox will play Marguerite, and Mrs. Oates will appear as dephisiopheles

A drama entitled "The Heart of Gold" is in preparation at Wood's Museum to succeed "The Acc of Spades," as soon as a change of bill may become access Mr. Walter Montgomery, the English trage-dian, is in the city, and it is infimated that he will shortly appear at one of our theaters. His reputation as an artist is good.

Messrs. Lowell and Simmonds of this city have engaged. Miss. Maggie. Mitchell, to give a scrie-performances under their direction. She will commen at Elmira, N. Y., on the 3d of October.

Mr. John S. Clarke, the comedian, and Mr. Joseph A. Booth, the Treasurer of Booth's Theater, arrived in New-York on Friday, in the steamer St. Learent Mr. Clarke will appear at Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, or the 5th of September.

Mr. Daly announces that he will reopen the Fifth-ave. Theater on or about the 5th of September, and present a new comedy, founded on Wilkie Collins's novel of "Man and Wife." His dramatic company has been increased, and his pretty little theater has been made prettier than ever.

the morrow in the Tabernacle, which he was forced to decline.

The design of bringing out "The Lady of the Lake," at Booth's Theater, to fill the Saturday night during Mr. Jefferson's engagement, has been abandoned. Lake," at Bookh's Incater, to hit the Studenty light during Mr. Jefferson's engagement, has been abandoned Mr. Jefferson will play Rip Van Winkle every night an at a matinee on Saturday. "The Lady of the Lake, however, is ready for representation, and will be brough forward in the course of the Autumn or Winter.

Aiken's Museum, at Chicago, was opened, on

Aiken's Museum, at Chicago, was opened, on the 8th inst., for the regular season. The piece presented was "London Frolies." The cast inclined, among others, Mr. Owen Fawcett and Mr. J. K. Mortimer.—McVicker's Theater was opened on the same evening, when Mr. John Collins appeared in "Rory O'Moore."—The Lydin Thompson Burlesque Troupe has been playing "Lartine"—burlesqued—at the Chicago Opera House. This company is to act at Rochester, N. Y., on the 22d.

A new play, called the "Ace of Spades," by Mr. Albert Aiken, was acted on Monday night, at Wood-Museum, with the author in the leading part.—Mr. Eamest will appear, as usual, to-night, at Wallack's, in the character of Fritz.—Maiame Lanner's builtet groupe has startled and pleased the admirror of the can-can, ht lie Grand Opera House. It may be seen every aight, is "Sitala."—The last nights of Backley's Screnders have been announced, at the San Francisco Missirel Hail.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, as we have already an-

been announced, at the San Francisco Minstrel hail.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons, as we have already announced, has secured Mr. Tom Taylor's play of "Twist Axe and Crown," which is commended as a very seed drama. Mrs. Scott-Siddons will play at Woot's Missum in September, and present this novelty. Mr. Wood has certainly made a good choice in the way of a dramatic attraction. Mrs. Scott-Siddons took her interwell benefit at the London Haynarkei on the 17th of July, playing King Rene's Daughter, and Juliana, in "The Honeymoon." She was succeeded, by the way, by a new actress, Mss Evelyn, who acted in a new play, called "Helen Douglas."

Mr. William H. Pope-who has struggled in MI. Whitam H. Pope—who has struggled in a courageous and determined manner with the many difficulties that beset the clocutionist or public reader, and who has thus acquired a semewhat unique reputation—is to have a benefit at Steinway Haft on the 14th of September. The performances will be partly dramatic and partly musical. Mr. Pope has given many entertainments, in time past, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers who perished in the late war; and this testimonial to him will, accordingly, be given under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Newspapers containing marked puffs of a lot Newspapers commining marked plans of a lot of wandering nuisances called "British Blondes," find their way to us in large numbers. There is no need to multiply proofs that all the fools in the world are not dead yet. The editors who commend, and the crowds of noofles who go to theaters to gaze with rapture on, the antics of haif undressed women, are even siller and more contemptible than the wretched, empty-headed creatures who flaunt their studied calves in the public eye and think themselves dramatic artists. We have both seen and heard quite enough of "British Blondes."

Miss Olive Level have been reduced.

Miss Olive Logan has returned from Cali-fornia, and is at the United States Hotel, working on fornia, and is at the United States Hotel, working on some new lectures for the next season's tour. One of her new discourses will treat of "The Bright Side," and will embody a woman's plea for cheerfulness, amiability, and sunshine in the world. The topic is a delightful one, and—since Miss Logan is a type of what she erger—we doubt not she will treat it in a delightful manner. Another of her new lectures will discuss love, envy, avarice, a.e., under the general title of "The Passions." Miss Logan has been abundantly successful in the West and California, and has already made engagements to lecture if upwards of 100 cities next season.

Messrs. Kelly & Leon have taken Dodworth's Messis. Kelly & Leon have taken Dodworth's Hall, and had it shillerged, re-modeled, re-fitted, and put in complete order. A new stage and new scenes have been provided. A gillery has been put in. A large five-sceape has been furnished, at the rear of the building—so that, in case of fire, the auditorium could be entirely cleared in three minutes. In brief, the old hall has been converted into a handsome little theater—affording scale for about eight hundred persons; and herein Messis, Kelly & Leon's Minstrels intend to resume the bones and the banjo, on or about the 23d of August. Their old hall, at No. 720 Broadway, has been leased to Miss Leon lidation, who intends to open it, as a burlesque theater, about the middle of September. It will be remembered that Miss Elise Holt tried a similar experiment at this piace, some time age. Bryant's New Minstrel Hall bids fair to be

Bryant's New Minstrel Hall bids fair to be a remarkably handsome theater. It is only partly completed; but work upon it is rapidly going forward, and we presume it will be ready for occupancy about the first of November. The building stands on the north side of Twenty-third-st., a few paces west of the Sixth-ave, and not far from Booth's Theater. It has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 90. It will be four stories high, and have a Mansard roof. Its stage will be 56 feet wide and 30 feet deep. Its auditorium, including two galleries, will afford seats for about 1,000 persons. Its green-room and dressing-rooms will be underneath the stage. Mr. Bryant intends to organize an excellent company and present Negro Minstrelsy in the best possible guise. What with Booth's Theater, Daly's, the Fifth Avenue, Bryant's Opera House, the westerly part of Twenty-thirds. will opera House, the westerly part of Twenty-thirds. will be one of the brightest and busiest sections of this bright and busy city.